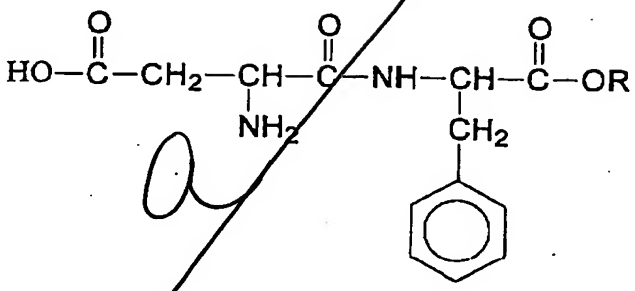
ART 34 AMDT

I CLAIM:

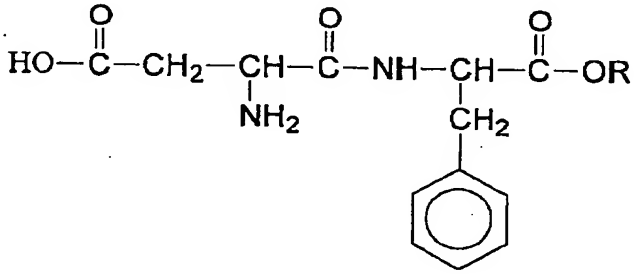
1. Use of the compound



where R is CH_3 or an alkyl to prepare a pharmaceutical composition useful for effecting a reduction in whole blood viscosity in a mammal.

2. The use of Claim 1, wherein said alkyl having 2 to 6 carbons.

3. A method for treatment of high whole blood viscosity in a patient comprising administering in a treatment regimen to said patient an effective amount of a composition comprising



where R is CH_3 or an alkyl, wherein said treatment regimen is capable of reducing whole blood viscosity in said patient.

4. The method of Claim 3, wherein said alkyl having 2 to 6 carbons.

5. The method of Claim 3 or 4, wherein said effective amount is from about 1 milligram to about 6 milligrams per kilogram body weight.

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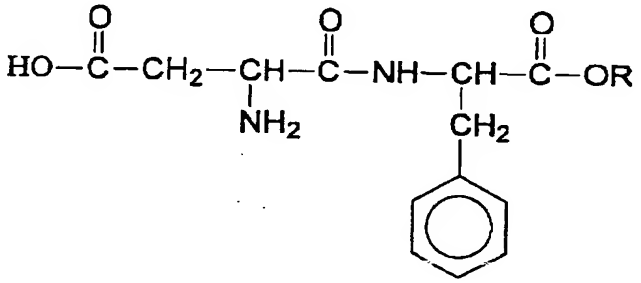
6. A method for reducing whole blood viscosity in a patient blood sample, comprising the steps of:

a. collecting a blood sample from said patient; and

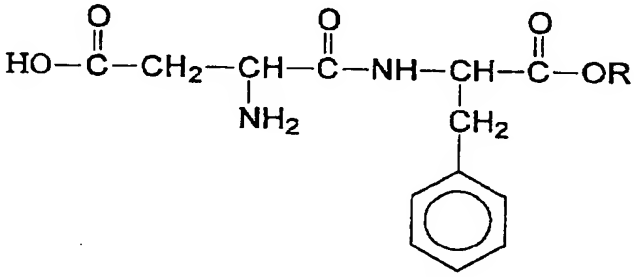
b. adding to said sample an effective amount of a composition comprising the compound



wherein R is CH_3 or an alkyl, wherein said effective amount causes a reduction in whole blood viscosity.

7. The method of Claim 6, wherein said alkyl having 2 to 6 carbons.

8. A method for monitoring the reduction of whole blood viscosity in a patient receiving treatment with a composition comprising



where R is CH_3 or an alkyl of 2 to 6 carbons, comprising:

a. at a first time point, collecting a blood sample from said patient to form a first patient sample;

b. measuring the viscosity of said first patient sample to obtain a first viscosity value;

c. at a second time point, collecting a blood sample from said patient to form a second patient sample;

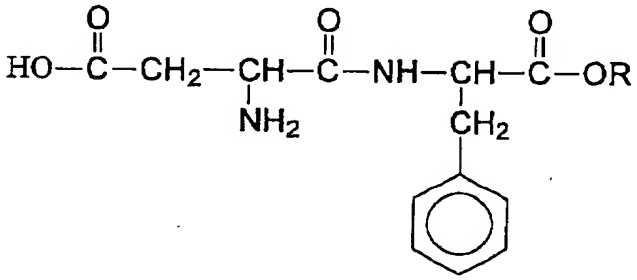
d. measuring the viscosity of said second patient sample to obtain a second viscosity value; and

e. comparing said second viscosity value to said first viscosity valuc,

wherein a reduction of viscosity is demonstrated by said second viscosity value being less than said first viscosity value.

9. The method of Claim 8, wherein said viscosity value is determined by drawing an aliquot of said patient sample into a pipette which is in a stationary vertical position and measuring the time required to expel a drop of said patient sample from said pipette using constant pressure to obtain a time interval as said viscosity value.

10. A screening method for determining if a patient's whole blood viscosity can be reduced by a treatment regimen with a composition comprising



where R is CH_3 or an alkyl of 2 to 6 carbons, comprising:

a. collecting a blood sample from said patient prior to administration of said composition to form an untreated patient sample;

b. measuring the viscosity of said untreated patient sample to obtain a baseline viscosity value;

c. administering to said patient said composition at an amount from about 1 milligram to about 6 milligrams per kilogram body weight;

d. after administrating said composition to said patient, collecting a blood sample from said patient to form a treated patient sample;

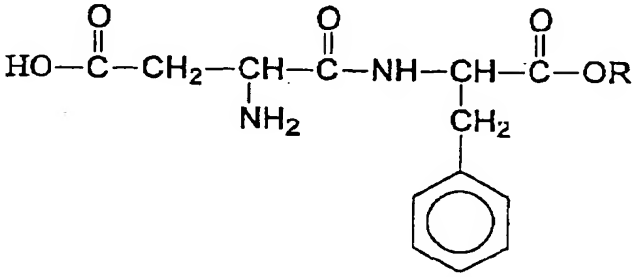
e. measuring the viscosity of said treated patient sample to obtain a post-treatment viscosity value; and

f. comparing said post-treatment viscosity value to said baseline viscosity value, wherein said post-treatment viscosity value being less than said baseline time viscosity value demonstrating said composition is capable of reducing whole blood viscosity in said patient and wherein said post-treatment viscosity value being greater than or equal to

said baseline viscosity value demonstrating said composition is not capable of reducing whole blood viscosity in said patient.

11. The method of Claim 10, wherein said viscosity value is determined by drawing an aliquot of said patient sample into a pipette which is in a stationary vertical position and measuring the time required to expel a drop of said patient sample from said pipette using constant pressure to obtain a time interval as said viscosity value.

12. A method for treating a patient having a disease characterized by abnormally viscous whole blood comprising administering in a treatment regimen to said patient an effective amount of a composition comprising



where R is CH_3 or an alkyl, wherein said treatment regimen is capable of reducing whole blood viscosity in said patient.

13. The method of Claim 12, wherein said alkyl having 2 to 6 carbons.

14. The method of Claim 12 or 13, wherein said effective amount is from about 1 milligram to about 6 milligrams per kilogram body weight.